



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEC. 24. Whenever any local board shall deem it necessary for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants within its jurisdiction to enter any building or other structure within such jurisdiction for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing, or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness and shall be refused entrance, any member of the board may make complaint under oath to a justice of the peace within the jurisdiction of the board, stating the facts in the case so far as he has knowledge thereof.

SEC. 25. Such justice shall thereupon issue a warrant directed to the sheriff or other peace officer, commanding him to take sufficient aid, and accompanied by at least one member of the board of health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, to have such nuisance, source of filth, and cause of sickness destroyed, removed, or prevented under the direction of such member of the board of health as accompanies him.

Morbidity Reports—Control of Communicable Diseases. (Act May 7, 1913.)

SEC. 26. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any physician or other person that a contagious epidemic or infectious disease exists within the jurisdiction of any local board he shall immediately report to such board in writing the name and place of residence, if known, of every person afflicted with such disease, and if he is the attending physician of such person he shall report not less than twice in each week the condition of each person so afflicted and the state of such disease.

SEC. 27. It shall be the duty of each practicing physician in this State to report in writing to the local board of health the death of each of his patients who shall have died within the jurisdiction of such board, of any contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease. Such report shall be made within 24 hours after such death, and shall state the specific name and character of such disease.

SEC. 28. Each keeper of any private house, boarding house, lodging house, in, or hotel shall report in writing to the local board of health within whose jurisdiction the same may occur, each case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease which may occur in his house, inn, or hotel; such report shall be made within 24 hours after the existence of such disease shall have become known to such person and shall state the name of each person afflicted with such disease and the nature thereof.

SEC. 29. No person shall, without a permit from the local or State board of health, carry or cause to be removed from without this State, or from one building to another within this State, or from or to any car or vessel, any person afflicted with any contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease, or the body of any person who dies of such disease.

SEC. 30. Each parent or guardian having the care, custody, or control of any minor or other person shall cause such minor or other person to be vaccinated.

SEC. 31. No principal, superintendent, or teacher of any school and no parent or guardian of any minor child shall permit any child having scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, measles, or any other dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease, or any child residing in any house in which such disease exists, or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the local board of health shall have given permission therefor.

SEC. 32. No person shall allow to be unburied the body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or, when death has been caused by infectious or contagious disease, for a longer time than 24 hours after the death of such person, without a permit from the local board of health, which permit shall specify the length of time during which said body may be unburied. In all cases where death has been caused by an infectious or contagious disease, the body shall, if directed by said board, be immediately disinfected as may be directed by it; if the body remains unburied for more

than 24 hours, it shall be immediately inclosed in a tightly sealed metallic coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened, and the funeral of such person shall be strictly private.

In the removal of such body for burial or otherwise, only such hearses or other vehicles shall be employed as may be authorized by said board, and no undertaker or other person shall bury or prepare for burial the body of any human being without a certificate signed by the attending physician or the coroner, which certificate shall state the name, age, sex, place of abode, and date of death of such deceased person, the name and duration of the disease of which such person died, and whether or not the disease is contagious, and such certificate shall, after the burial of such body, be filed with the local board of health, and whenever any such dead body shall be presented to any common carrier within the State for transportation by such carrier it shall be accompanied by a duplicate of such certificate signed by such attending physician or coroner, and no common carrier shall receive any such body for transportation unless such certificate shall state the disease of which such a person died is not contagious, which duplicate shall be securely attached to and remain upon the outside of the coffin or other receptacle containing such dead body.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of each local board of health when it shall come to its knowledge that a case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other infectious or contagious disease exists within its jurisdiction, immediately to examine into the facts of the case, and if such disease appears to be of the character herein specified such board shall adopt such quarantine and sanitary measures as in its judgment tend to prevent the spread of such disease, and may immediately cause any person infected with such disease to be removed to a separate house, if, in the opinion of the health officer or superintendent of public health, such person can be so removed without danger to his health, and, if such infected person can not be removed without danger to his health the local board shall make such quarantine regulations as is deemed proper with reference to the house within which such infected person is, and in such cases may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed, and take such other measures as it deems necessary for the safety of the inhabitants, and shall immediately notify the State board of health of the existence and nature of such disease, and of the measures adopted by it with reference thereto.

SEC. 34. Each local board of health may provide such temporary hospital or place of reception for persons afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases as it judges best for their accommodation and safety of the inhabitants, and all such hospitals and all private houses or other places in which exists any infectious or contagious diseases shall, during the existence of such disease, be under the control and subject to the regulations of the local board of health and all the inmates of such house or other place during the existence of such disease therein must conform to the regulations and obey the instructions of such local board with reference thereto.

SEC. 35. Any local board of health may cause to be destroyed any bed or bedding, clothing, carpets, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from such infectious or contagious disease and may allow reasonable compensation for the same, or may provide a proper place with all necessary apparatus and attendants for the disinfection of such articles and cause all such articles to be disinfected thereby, and may provide a carriage for the conveyance of such articles or of persons suffering from such contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 36. Local boards of health may employ such persons as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and the regulations established by them, and such physicians as they deem necessary, and provide such necessities of life as in their judgment shall be needed for the maintenance, welfare, and comfort of persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases. All expenses incurred by any local board of health in carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter, and in providing for the care and maintenance of such sick persons, and all expenses incurred

under any of the provisions of this section shall be audited and allowed by the board incurring the same. Such expenses, in case of city board of health, shall be certified to the city auditor and paid out of the general funds of the city, and, in case of county boards of health, shall be certified to the county board of supervisors and paid out of the general fund of the county. All expenses incurred by such boards of health for the care, medical attendance, or support of any such sick person shall be a charge upon such person and upon the person legally chargeable with the support of such person (except where persons are unable to pay), then such expenses shall be chargeable to the county in which such person resides) and may be collected by suit in the name of the county or city which shall have incurred such expense; provided, that if a physician is called at the instance of such local board of health to attend a person infected with a contagious or infectious disease, it shall be at the expense of such city or county.

SEC. 37. Any person who willfully secretes himself or others known to have a contagious or infectious disease, or any health officer, superintendent of public health, or any member of any local board of health who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required to be performed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and any person who fails to comply with or violates any of the provisions of this chapter, and any person who fails to comply with or violates any of the provisions of this chapter or neglects or refuses to conform to any rule, regulations, or measures adopted by the local board of health within whose jurisdiction he shall at the time be, and which shall have been published or shall have come to his knowledge, or refuses or neglects promptly to obey any orders, directions, or instructions given to him by such board of health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or by both, and any physician convicted under this chapter shall have his license revoked.

SEC. 38. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 39. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of October, 1913.

MONTANA.

Trachoma—Children Suffering from, not to Attend School. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 14, 1913.)

REGULATION 1. No child suffering from trachoma shall be allowed to attend any public school in the State of Montana.

REG. 2. Teachers having reasons to believe that any of the children under their care are suffering from trachoma shall notify the county or local health officer and the parents of said children.

Schools—Instruction Regarding Communicable Diseases. (Act Mar. 12, 1913.)

612. *Prevention of communicable diseases.*—1. There shall be taught in every year in every public school of elementary grade in Montana the principal modes by which each of the dangerous communicable diseases spread, and the method for the restriction and prevention of each such disease as smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis, chicken pox, and such other diseases as may be named, and attention called to the same by the board of health of this State.

2. School boards shall annually send to the public school superintendents and teachers throughout the State printed data and statements which will enable them to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

3. School boards are hereby required to direct superintendents and teachers to give oral and blackboard instruction, using the data and statements supplied by the State board of health.